Mekelle University
College of Social Sciences and Languages
Department of Psychology

General Psychology Mid Exam for 1st year Students (30%)
Time Allowed: 1:00
Course Title: General Psychology
Course Code: Psyc-1011
Course Credit: 3 CRH/5ELTS
Academic Year: 2019

Name: _____ ID.No: _____ Section: _____

Social Science Stream

Dolphin of Eden

General Directions:

- Write your name on both the question paper & answer sheet
- The exam contains 20 questions of Multiple choice
- Make sure that the exam has 3 parts and 5 pages, including the answer sheet
- Write your answer on the answer sheet provided only
- Any cheating attempt makes your exam result invalid

Part-I: Matching Items (5%)
Instruction: Match the early schools of psychology listed under the column "A" with appropriate explanations given under column "B", and write your answer in the space provided only.

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Structuralism	A. How the mind operates
2. Functionalism	B. Building blocks of the mind
3. Behaviorism	C. Wholistic approach to study the mind
4. Gestalt psychology	D. Overt behavior
5. Psychoanalysis	E. Relationship between biology & behavior
	F. Unconscious mind

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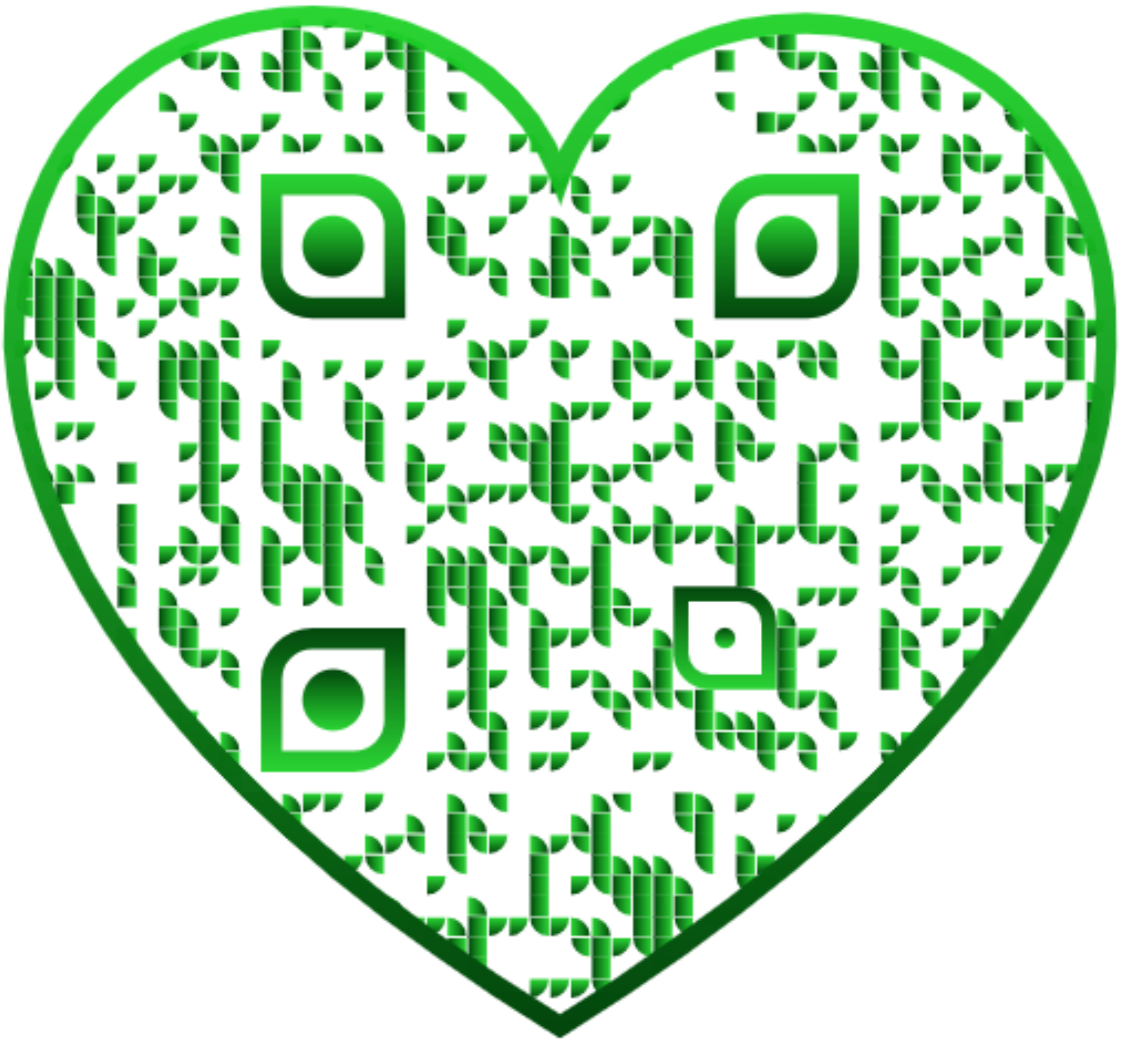

Part-II: Multiple Choice Items (20%)

Instruction: Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives under each question and write your answer with block letters on the answer sheet provided only.

1. Of the following research methods one helps to identify whether a change in one variable corresponds with the change in the other variable.
   A. Correlation research
   B. Survey research
   C. Case study
   D. Experimental research
2. One of the following is a *FALSE* statement.
   A. The frequent exposure to the CS alone, the weaker the CR
   B. The stronger the CR, the weaker the extinction rate
   C. The lesser CS-UCS pairings, the weaker the extinction rate
   D. The frequent exposure to the CS alone, the higher the extinction rate
3. Mehari always calls to his wife who is found in the United States of America; however the telephone communication interrupts due to the distance barrier. Even if there is a communication barrier, Mehari can understand the communication by filling the mental gaps. This principle of Gestalt perception is referred to as:
   A. Principle of Proximity
   B. Principle of Similarity
   C. Principle of Closure
   D. Principle of Continuity
4. Ayele has the ability to attend his teacher even though there is a disturbance or noise in the classroom. This perceptual ability is known as;
   A. Absolute threshold
   B. Signal detection
   C. Sensory adaptation
   D. Difference threshold
5. Extinction occurs when;
   A. The CS is presented without UCS repeatedly
   B. The UCS is presented without CS repeatedly
   C. UCS is presented after few times has elapsed
   D. UR is reduced after the organism is satisfied
6. "*The brain is a complex biochemical organ that affects how people think & behave*"; this is the main theme of the _____ perspective.
   A. Cognitive perspective
   B. Physiological perspective
   C. Psychoanalytic perspective
   D. Humanistic perspective
7. Mahider's dorm is in mess because she always studies for her subjects and even she is reluctant to clean; but now her dorm mates insulting her in order to improve her behavior. Mahider's dorm mates are trying to apply _____ so as to modify Mahder's behavior.
   A. Positive Reinforcement
   B. Positive Punishment
   C. Negative Punishment
   D. Negative Reinforcement
8. Which one of the following is the principle of Gestalt psychology?
   A. Human beings are passive creatures
   B. The child is the father of the man
   C. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts
   D. Human beings have the potential for growth

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18. Psychologists who help people with normal or with minor educational, vocational, marri and health-related problems to make better decisions are categorized to which field Psychology?
    A. Clinical Psychologists
    B. Developmental Psychologists
    C. Social Psychologists
    D. Counseling Psychologists
19. Which one of the following is *not* an environmental factor that can affect perception?
    A. Motivation
    B. Intensity
    C. Novelty
    D. Movement
20. One of the following is true about sensory adaptation.
    A. The intensity of the stimulus declines through the passage of time
    B. It is the ability to select the necessary stimulus ignoring the background noise
    C. Inability to respond to the external stimulus due to the unchanging nature of the sensory inpu
    D. It is the minimum sensory input that our senses can notify

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***Part III*: Essay Type (5%)**

Read the following case is given below carefully and write your answer on the spa provided (5 Pts).

Suppose an experimenter wants to conduct his experimentation on children in a school settin He categorized the children into two groups, i.e., group 'A' and group 'B'. The experimente treated both groups in similar ways except the 'play' learning which is given as an additiona instructional method for group 'B' only. 'Play' learning is a kind of teaching method that th researcher wants to know its effect on the children's academic performance. The researche found that children in group 'A' achieve better in their academic performance than the group who received the 'play learning' method. This might be due to the children's average age difference which exists between groups 'A' and group 'B'.

From the above scenario, answer the following questions briefly and precisely.

a. Dependent Variable: _____
b. Control group: _____
c. Experimental Group: _____
d. Confounding Variable: _____
e. Independent Variable: _____

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PART I: Multiple Choice Items: ***Instruction:*** **Read the Following Questions Carefully and Write the Letter of the Best Answer on the Space Provided on the Answer Sheet (1 Point Each)**

1. As psychoanalysis is to unconscious mind, _____ is to covert behavior.
   A. humanistic B. behaviorism C. socio-cultural D. cognitive
2. As far as the characteristics of learning are concerned, one of the following is **NOT** true. Learning is:
   A. passive B. pervasive C. purposeful D. multifaceted
3. While sensation involves _____, perception involves _____ respectively.
   A. organization, coordination C. stimulation, interpretation
   B. identification, translation D. comprehension, information
4. When we recall personal experiences such as who spoke at a party over the weekend or what we did on our last birth day, we are recalling _____ memory.
   A. semantic B. procedural C. episodic D. non- declarative
5. In psychological research, one advantage of experiments over correlational studies is that experiments generally allow one to study_____.
   A. a large group of people C. an individual in depth
   B. cause and effect relationship D. changes in people over time
6. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior?
   A. Good feeling about oneself C. Remembering a past event
   B. Good attitude towards others D. Explaining about a future plan
7. One of the following is **NOT** true about learning. Learning:
   A. is a change in behavior C. can be observed directly
   B. depends on practice D. results in an enduring change
8. Consider what happens as you finish a conversation with a friend and she begins to walk away from you. As you watch her walk down the street, the image on your retina becomes smaller and smaller. Despite the very real change in the retinal image, you do not perceive her as getting smaller. This illustrates ___.
   A. shape constancy C. location constancy
   B. size constancy D. brightness constancy
9. Which goal of psychology emphasizes on the causes of human behavior?
   A. Prediction B. Description C. Controlling D. Explanation
10. Your psychology instructor praises the students sometimes after one correct answer, other times after three correct answers and so on. This type of schedule of reinforcement is_____.
    A. variable ratio schedule C. fixed interval schedule
    B. fixed ratio schedule D. variable interval schedule
11. According to Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin's model of memory, while a fast-decaying store of visual information is referred to as _____, a fast-decaying store of auditory information is known as _____ respectively.
    A. semantic memory, episodic memory C. iconic memory, echoic memory
    B. echoic memory, iconic memory D. episodic memory, semantic memory
12. An early school of thought in psychology that uses introspection method to discover elementary units of the mind is _____.
    A. functionalism B. structuralism C. gestalt D.psychoanalysis
13. Assume that after Debela was conditioned to fear a black lion, he also displays fear responses to a black dog. This is a typical example of _____.
    A. stimulus discrimination C. spontaneous recovery
    B. stimulus generalization D. acquisition
14. Which of the following sub-fields of psychology is more concerned with diagnosis and treatment of severe mental disorders?
    A. Counseling psychology B. Experimental psychology C. Health psychology D. Clinical psychology

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15. According to Albert Bandura, learned behaviors are transformed into performance at the phase of ___.
A. reproduction B. retention C. attention D. motivation

16. Shiluka read a list of 30 vocabulary words only once. If he is typical and shows the serial position effect, we would expect that the words he remembers two days later are_____.
A. at the beginning of the list C. in the middle of the list
B. at the end of the list D. distributed throughout the list

17. A professional who applies psychological principles to improve the legal system is a/an _____ ___psychologist.
A. Clinical B. Developmental C. Forensic D. Educational

18. Which one of the following terms are best associated with their meanings?
A. Retrieving→converting information; encoding→accessing information; storing→holding information
B. Storing→converting information; retrieving→accessing information; encoding→holding information
C. Encoding→converting information; storing→accessing information; retrieving→holding information
D. Encoding→converting information, retrieving→accessing information; storing→holding information

19. Which of the following best summarizes the humanistic approach?
A. People have the freedom to choose their own destiny
B. Consciousness is understood by examining its basic elements
C. Ethnicity, gender, and culture are the primary determinants of behavior
D. People are influenced by conflict between their biological instincts and society's demands

20. Abel a grade 6th student, his academic result decreases from time to time because of his time management skill problem. To ameliorate this problem a psychologist plans to apply home based behavioral modification technique with the help family members. One strategy to enhance Abel's studying habit was eliminating responsibilities that Abel does not want to do such as cleaning the house after he engage on studying. In this case which technique was implemented by the psychologist to enhance Abel's time management skill?
A. Negative punishment C. Negative reinforcement
B. Positive reinforcement D. Positive punishment

21. According to Gestalt principle of perceptual organization, people tend to group objects together due to their closeness. This is the principle of:
A. Closure B. Similarity C. Continuity D. Proximity

22. In the few days of each New Year, many of us continue to write the date using the Old Year instead of the New Year. This is primarily due to_____.
A. decay of memory trace C. retroactive interference
B. proactive interference D. motivated forgetting

23. In the after-conditioning phase of Pavlov's experiment, the dog's salivation is _____.
A. conditioned response C. unconditioned stimulus
B. unconditioned response D. conditioned stimulus

24. Consider the following hypothesis: "Exposure to corporal punishment is more likely to lead to aggression." In this hypothesis, aggression is the ____, and exposure to corporal punishment is the ___respectively.
A. confounding variable; independent variable
B. independent variable; dependent variable
C. independent variable; confounding variable
D. dependent variable; independent variable

25. Limat tried to unscramble the letters GYLOPYHCOS for 20 minutes to spell a word, but she was not successful. While she walking to class, the answer suddenly came to her that the word was PSYCHOLOGY. This exemplifies_____.
A. classical conditioning B. operant conditioning C. insight D. the law of effect

26. A woman preparing **Doro Wot** (a special Ethiopian dish) is not as sensitive to the smell of the **Doro W** as a stranger walking by near her house. Her insensitivity can best be explained by the concept of_____.
A. sensory adaptation B. sensory input C. sensory threshold D. difference threshold

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27. Sara was raped by her close relative when she was 13. However, due to the negative cultural connotation, she did not tell the issue to anyone. She forgets what was happened to her and considers herself as a virgin till now. Which theory explains this type of forgetting?
A. Decay B. Cue dependent C. Displacement D. Motivated forgetting

Part II: Completion tems: *Instruction: After Reading the Following Questions Carefully, Fill in the Blank Spaces with the Correct Words or Phrases. Write your Answers on the Space provided on the Answer Sheet (1 Point Each).*

28. According to classical conditioning, reappearance of a conditioned response refers to_____.
29. A mechanism in which bits of information are combined into meaningful units so that more information can be held in short term memory is known as_____.
30. The "ability to know events" without any sensory contact is known as_____.

Answer Sheet

Name: [redacted]

Part I: Multiple Choice Items

1. D	7. C	13. B	19. A	25. C
2. A	8. B	14. D	20. C	26. A
3. C	9. D	15. A	21. D	27. D
4. C	10. A	16. B	22. B	
5. B	11. C	17. C	23. A	
6. D	12. B	18. D	24. D	

Part II: Completion Items

28. Spontaneous recovery
29. Chunking
30. Paranormal ability

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Multiple Choice Items (27%)	Completion Items (3%)	Total: 30%

29/30 V.Good

The End

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DEBRE MARKOS UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

General psychology Mid Test (20%); Time Allotted; 35'

Name Abebe Bekele Alebachew ----------**Dep't**-Undecided-**section** ACL1**Id n°** 0078/12

I. *Write 'TRUE' if the statement is correct and 'FALSE' if it is incorrect.* (1 pt each).

1. Behaviorists view Psychology as the study of hidden mental processes.
2. Events or stimuli that you perceive clearly are the focus of your experience.
3. Inappropriate interpretation of the physical reality is called perceptual illusion.
4. Socio-cultural perspective in psychology assumes that human beings are the product of genetic factors.
5. Shape constancy is an ability to see objects as maintaining the same size even our distance from the objects makes them larger or smaller.

Answer: 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

II. *Choose the correct answer from the given* alternatives (1pt each).

6. One of the following is **not** part of overt behavior
   A. Talking B. Thinking C. Writing D. Walking
7. A goal of psychology that tries to find reasons for the observed behavior is:
   A. Description B. Explanation C. Prediction D. Control
8. An early school that views psychology as a study of the units of mind is:
   A. Structuralism B. Functionalism C. Gestalt psychology D. Behaviorism
9. An early school of psychology that held that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is:
   A. Structuralism B. Functionalism C. Gestalt psychology D. Psychoanalysis
10. A law that states items close together in space or time tend to be perceived as belonging together is:
    A. Nearness B. Closure C. Continuation D. Similarity
11. Psychologist who trained to apply psychological theories, laws & principles to improve the legal system:
    A. Social psychologist C. Counseling psychologist
    B. Health psychologist D. Forensic psychologist

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12. The smallest amount of energy or point at which a stimulus goes from undetectable to detectable to our senses. It refers:

A. Difference threshold C. Absolute threshold

B. Signal detection D. Sensory Adaptation

13. The louder sound is more likely to catch our attention more easily than the softest sound. This quality of stimulus is.....

A. Intensity B. Movement C. Contrast D. Novelty

14. Which one is correct about sensation?

A. Best interpretation of the available stimuli
B. Provide meaning for the existed stimuli
C. Understand the surrounding environment/stimuli
D. Detect stimuli from the surrounding environment

15. In your first arrival to your dormitory, you have been flooded by offensive odor. Yet, as you exposed to this stimulus repeatedly, you never felt this odor. This is an example for:

A. Sensory overload C. Absolute threshold
B. Sensory Adaptation D. difference threshold

Answer: 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. C 13. C/A 14. C/D 15. B

III. Fill in the following blank space with the appropriate phrase or word (5%).

16. We tend to fill in gaps in order to perceive complete forms. This organizing principle of perception is_____.

17_____perspective of psychology give more emphasis for physiological factors in determining human behavior.

18. Write down the two psychological or internal factors which affect perceptual selectivity

_____and_____

19. Our ability to judge accurately how much objects are far from us is called_____

Answer:

16. Closure
17. Biological perspective
18. Motivation / the set of expectancy, personality or interest / need
19. Depth / Distance perception

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WOLDIA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT PSYCHOLOGY
Mid Exam for 1st Year Social Science Students In 2012/2019
Course General Psychologyand Life Skills (Psyh 1011)

Name _____ Id.No. _____ Year: 1st
Semester: 1st
Time: 30 Minute
Weight: 20%

ART I: TRUE OR FALSE ITEM (3%)

irection-I: Read the following statements carefully and write "true" if the statement is correct or "fal the statement is wrong on the space provided (1 point each

_____ 1.The science of psychology merely study about covert behavior
_____ 2.Perception is the process whereby the brain interprets sensations, giving information order and mea
_____ 3. Correlational research study cause and effects relationship between two or more variables

ırt II: MATCHING ITEMS (5%)

rection II: Match the school of thought under column "B" with the ideologies listed under column" A

olumn A	**Column B**
_____ 4. Mind is greater than its elements	A. Gestalt
_____ 5. Study measurable and observable activities	B. psychoanalysis
_____ 6.Focus on the components of mind	C .Functionalism
_____ 7.Concerns with the uses and purposes of mental activity	D. Structuralism
_____ 8.Focused on the notion of unconscious mind and past experience	E .Behaviorism
	F. Humanistic

rt III: MUITIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (10%)

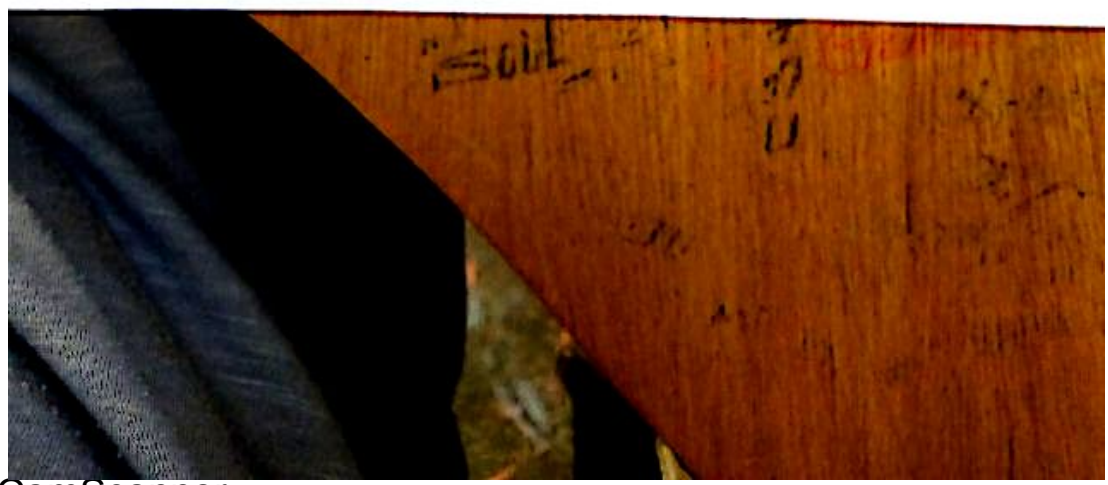
rection III: Choose the best answer for the following questions and write your answers in the space provided

_____ 9. Which sub fields of Psychology is concerned with the study of individual differences among people

A. Personality Psychology B. Counseling Psychology C. Clinical Psychology D. health psycho

_____ 10.The only research method that can be used to identify cause and effect relationships between two or n conditions or variables.

A. Case Study B. Survey Study C. Experimental Study D. Correlation Study



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11. The goal of psychology that speculate what will happen in the future is

A. description B. explanation C. prediction D. Explanation

12. Which one of the following **is not** grouped under descriptive research methods in psychology?

A. Survey method C. Naturalistic observation

B. Case study D. Experimental Research

13. The measured amount or level of intensity of stimulation that can be detected by the receiver refe

A. Sensory Threshold B. Difference threshold C. Sensory adaptation D. Incoming stimuli

14. Which one of the followings is **Odd/different**?

A. Size of the stimuli C. expectancy

B. Intensity of the stimuli D. Novelty of the stimuli

15. The law or principle of organization in perception which refers to the tendency to fill the gabs part/portion of a figure and understand as a complete figure is:

A. Figure-ground B. Similarity C. Proximity D. Closure

16. While you get into a bathroom for toileting, the bad odor is almost disallowing you. However, a minutes later, it smells as normal a process known as:

A. Sensory adaptation C. Perceptual illusion

B. Perceptual constancy D. Accommodation

17. The processes such as receiving incoming stimuli, undertaking some processes such as focusing in generating nerve impulse and sending it to the brain are:

A. Perception B. Conception C. Sensation D. Stimulation

18. What was Wilhelm Wundt's contribution to psychology?

A. He opened the first psychology laboratory in Germany.

B. He proposed that behavior can be shaped by the environment.

C. He trained John Watson and B.F. Skinner in the methods of psychology.

D. He discovered the techniques of free association and dream analysis.

e Short answers (2 point)

. researcher, if you are interested to study the effects of stress on academic achievement in students in W iversity, identify:-

A. Dependent variable

B. Independent variable

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PART I. TRUE/FALSE ITEMS

I/ Write true if the statement is correct and write false if it is incorrect (1pt each).

____ 1. The amount of change required notice the change in stimulus called just noticeabl difference.

____ 2. Cognitive Perspective focuses on studying how bodily events or functioning of the body affects behavior, feelings, and thoughts.

____ 3. Case study is a descriptive research method used to collect data from a very large group of people.

____ 4. The process when brain organizes the information and translates it into meaningful one is called sensation.

PART II: MATCHING ITEM

II/ Match the following school of perspectives under column "A" with their conceptual framework provided under column "B"(1pts for each).

"A"	"B"
____ 5. Socio-cultural Perspective	A/ Focus on the role of learning experiences shape the behavior organisms
____ 6. Behavioral Perspective	B/ Focus on the different mental activities
____ 7. Humanistic Perspective	C/ Study about animal behavior
____ 8. Psychodynamic perspective	D/ Focus on the effects of Social relation on behavior
	E/ Focus on the uniqueness of human beings
	F/ Study about role of unconscious mind
	G/ Study about the effect of body on the behavior

PART III. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

III/Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives and Write your Answer on the Space provided. (1 pt. for each)

____ 9. Who is recognized as the father of modern scientific psychology?

A. Sigmund Freud B. Ivan Pavlov C. William James D. B.F. Skinner E. None

____ 10. refers to all the internal, covert activities of our minds, such as thinking, feeling, remembering.

A. Behavior B. Cognitive C. Mental process D. Overt dimension of behavior

____ 11. Consider this sequence: (1) food, (2) salivation with food, (3) light with food, and (4) salivation with light. This procedure for presenting stimuli and observing responses with dogs is based on Pavlov's experiments, and which represent unconditioned stimulus?

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_____14. Based the question number 4 which represent unconditioned response?

A. salivation with food B. salivation with light C. light with food D. light

PART V: ESSAY ITEMS

IV. Write the correct answer for the following questions on the space provided (2 point each)

15. list and Discuss the four major goals of psychology?

16. List and explain **three issues** that make different early schools of thought in psychology?

17. list and Discuss Gestalt law of perceptual organization?

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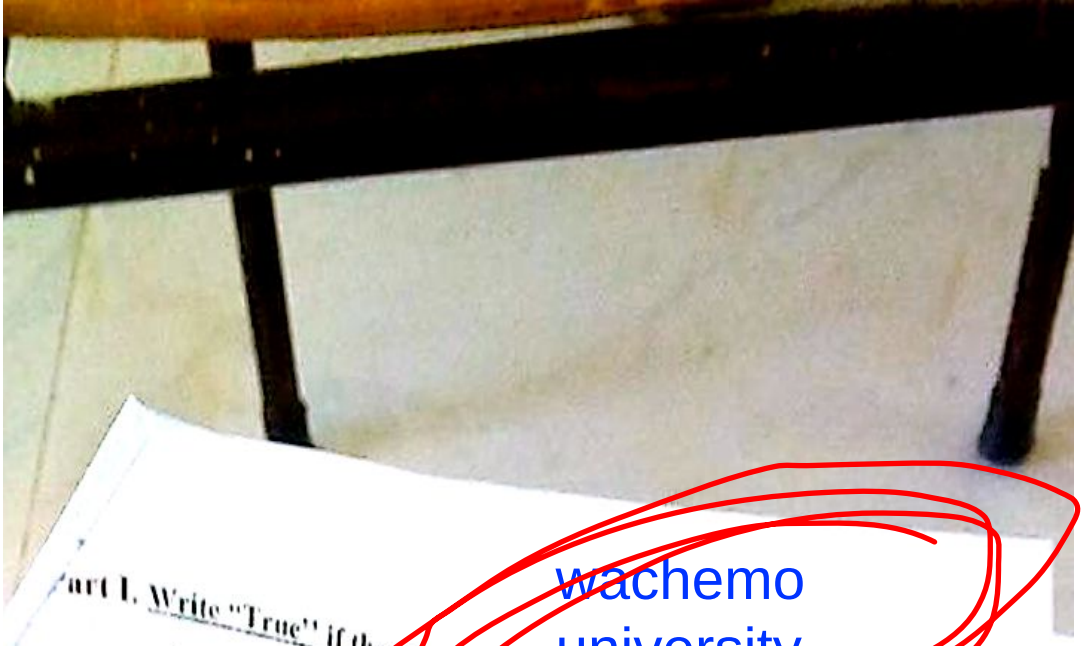

wachemo university

Part I. Write "True" if the statement is correct or "False" if the statement is incorrect. / 0.5 pt each /

1. Operant conditioning is based on principle of reward and punishment.
2. Growth is genetically programmed, change in the course of human development.

Part-II. Matching

Here under you are given what Piaget claims to be the limitations of Preoperational stage under column B, please match them with their fitting descriptions from column-A / 1 pt each /.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Considering psychological events as real	A. Egocentrism
2. Inability to think forth and back	B. Realism
3. Considering everything as living objects	C. Animism
4. All natural phenomena are made by human beings	D. Inability to reverse thought
5. Inability to accept others point of view	E. Artificialism
	F. Imaginary audience

Part-III. Multiple Choices

Choose the correct response from the given options for each item / 1 pt each /.

1. Ethiopian airline offers a free flight after every 10,000 miles travel for the customers. The airline arranges reinforcement in
   A. Fixed- interval schedule
   B. Variable-ratio schedule
   C. Variable- interval schedule
   D. Fixed-ratio schedule
2. A child has learned to avoid a furry black cat. However, she still plays with her grandmother's short- haired tabby. Her response demonstrates
   A. Extinction
   B. Stimulus generalization
   C. Spontaneous recovery
   D. Stimulus discrimination
3. From the following theory of learning one states that learning takes place by modeling observing others. Which one is it?
   A. Cognitive theory
   B. psychoanalytic theory
   C. Social cognitive theory
   D. Behavioral theory

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4. In classical conditioning, learning takes place through

A. The association of conditioned stimulus with conditioned response

B. The Neutral stimulus becomes associated with Unconditioned stimulus

C. The association of unconditioned stimulus with unconditioned stimulus

D. The Neutral stimulus becomes associated with conditioned stimulus

5. Which one of the following is not included under the major characteristics of *learning*?

Learning:-

A. Is pervasive; it reaches into all aspects of human life

B. Is not responsive to incentive

C. Is a change in the organization of experiences

D. Depends on maturation and motivation

6. Which Psychosexual Stages of Development is a **correct** order?

A. Oral -Latency -Phallic -Anal -Genital

B. Oral -Phallic -Latency -Anal -Genital

C. *Oral -Anal -Phallic -Latency -Genital*

D. Oral -Phallic -Anal -Latency -Genital

7. A child named Eyasu has a **Cat**, while walking in a zoo with his father he saw a **Rabbit** for the first time and he called it a Cat. This process refers to _____.

A. *Accommodation* B. *Equilibrium* C. Assimilation D. All of them

8. *In conventional moral reasoning children identify right and wrong action based on:-*

A. *Reward and punishment* B. Approval of others C. Universal principles D. All

9. *Latent learning is important because it demonstrates that:*

A. *Learning involves cognitive factors and can occur without reinforcement*

B. *Operant conditioning is a more powerful process than classical conditioning*

C. *Classical conditioning is a more powerful process than operant conditioning*

D. *Learning occurs more rapidly when punishment is used than when reinforcement is used*

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10. An adolescent who says, "I won't became ill from smoking; I never get sick", is most likely operating under which aspects of Egocentrism?

A. Imaginary audience
C. Personal fable
B. Deductive reasoning
D. Hypothetical reasoning

11. Which of the following is an example of positive punishment?

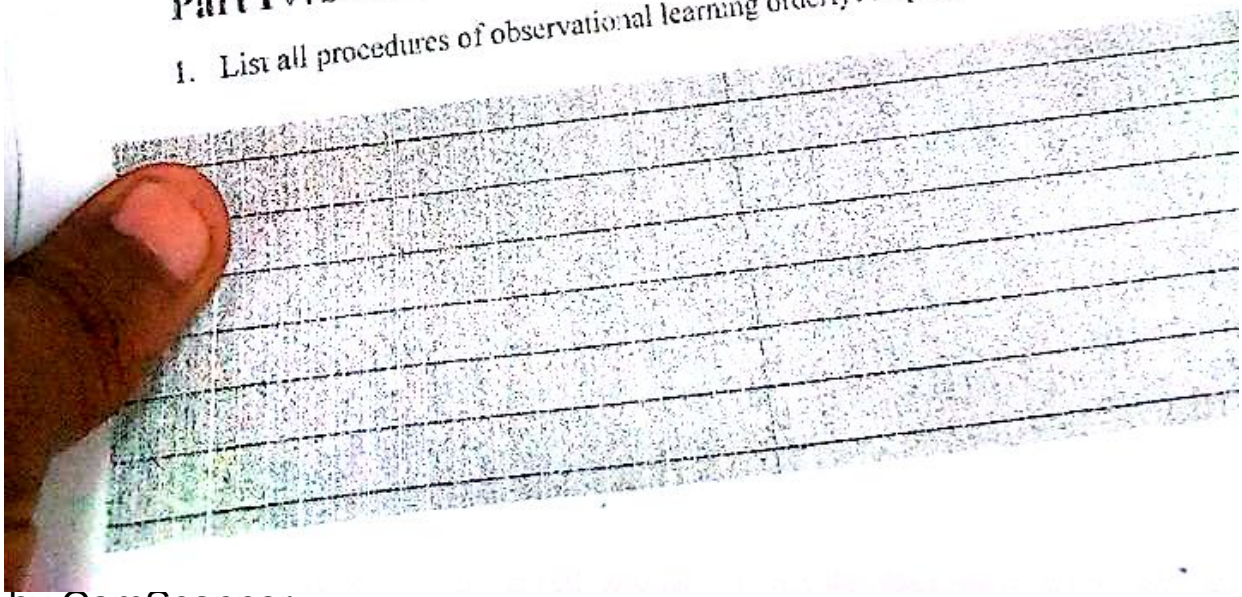
A. Taking aspirin to remove headaches and increase performance
B. Criticizing someone for his undesired behavior
C. Deducting monthly salary from the worker due to his absenteeism
D. Buying cloth to children who scored good grade

12. Which one of the following is correct about positive and negative reinforcement?

A. While positive reinforcement increases the likely hood of behavior, negative reinforcement decreases it.
B. While negative reinforcement increases response, positive reinforcement decreases it.
C. Both positive and negative reinforcement increase behavior
D. Both positive and negative reinforcement decrease behavior
E. None

Part IV. Short Answer

1. List all procedures of observational learning orderly? / 2pts /.



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BONGA university

Name_____ ID_____ College_____ sec._____

Instruction I: Write 'TRUE' if the statement is correct and 'FALSE' if it is incorrect on the space provided. (1pts.each)

1.Information captured by sensory organ merely by itself have meaning.

2. Once learned, conditioned response can be necessarily permanent.

3. Socio-cultural perspective states; human behavior can be understood without culture.

Instruction II: Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write the letter of your answer on the space provided. (1pts.each)

1. A theory of forgetting that holds banishing emotionally threatening or painful events from conscious mind can bring about forgetting is: _____

A. Decay theory B. Motivation theory C. Interference theory D. Cue-dependent theory

2.Which one of the following techniques or better approach to improve your memory is associated with frequent testing of self?

A. Over learning B. Adding meaning C. Monitoring learning D. Attention

3. All of the following are characteristics of learning except__?

A. Learning occurs across all aspects of human life
B. learning is passive process
C. learning has many aspects
D. learning is purposeful

4.. A researcher wants to know whether or not tutorial class has an effect on student's academic achievement and hypothesizes as; students those who receive tutorial class have better academic performance than students those who don't receive tutorial class.

In these hypothesis independent and dependent variables are respectively?

A. Tutorial class and student's academic performance
B. Student's academic performance and tutorial class
C. Students who receive tutorial class and those who don't receive tutorial class
D. Students who don't receive tutorial class and who receive tutorial class

5. The process whereby termination of aversive stimulus makes behavior more likely to occur is: ___

A. Negative reinforcement
B. Positive punishment
C. Positive reinforcement
D. Negative punishment

6. Suppose you are at party and you meet someone named Abebe. A little latter, you meet someone named Debebe. But by mistake you call him Abebe. This is most likely taken from;

A. Retroactive interference
C. proactive interference
B. Replacement theory
D. A and C

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7. Which one of the following does **not** characterize short term memory?
   A. Unlimited capacity B. Accessibility of information Limited Capacity D. Active
8. Of the following conditions of observational learning one refers to the observer's ability to act or replicate the behavior observed:
   A. Retention B. Attention C. Motivation D. Reproduction
9. Which one of the following sub systems of long-term memory deals with internal representations of personally experienced situations and events?
   A. Episodic memory B. Semantic memory C. Procedural memory D. Implicit memory
10. If a child is bitten by a large black dog and develops fear not only that dog but also other similar dogs; the phenomenon is known as: ____
   A. Stimulus discrimination C. Stimulus generalization
   B. Spontaneous recovery D. Extinction
11. If you had sight in only one eye, which of the following depth cues could you not use?
   A. Texture gradient B. Convergence C. Linear perspective D. Interposition
12. Gestalt grouping principle that allows for the holistic perception of objects that are broken by other objects. This term refers to__
   A. proximity B. Closure C. Continuation D. similarity
13. Unlike the binocular depth cues, the monocular depth cues depend greatly on_____?
   A. The mental assumptions about the way the eye works
   B. The motion of the eyes and the tension of the eye muscles
   C. The physical distance between the retina and the object in the world
   D. The mental assumptions of humans about our environments
14. To introduce a new health package into a community, it is important to see the culture, economic and consciousness of the people in that community. It requires an integrated approach is about_____
   A. Depth perception B. Gestalt low of perception
   C. Form perception D. Selectivity of perception
15. Which school of thought states that psychology studies about the construction of mind?
   A. Cognitivism C. Functionalism
   B Humanistic Perspective D. Structuralism
16. The misperception of true characteristics of an object or image is: _____
   A. depth perception B. perceptual constancy C. real perception D. Perceptual illusion

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17. Lencho is clever student in Bonga University and he was rewarded a foreign scholarship at the end of the year. Hence, Hayelom was the classmate and observed the reward of Lencho to study and effectively to gain encouragement as Lencho and he was reinforced. This type of reinforcement is termed as__

A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement
C. Vicarious reinforcement D. Positive punishment

18. The decline in sensitivity to a constant or unchanging stimulus is called___

A. perception B. Sensation C. Sensory adaptation D. declining

19. School of thought that emphasize each person's unique potential for psychological growth and self-direction is termed as__

A. humanistic psychology B. behavioral psychology C. psycho dynamics D. all

Instruction III: Match the following research methods given under column "A" with their corresponding descriptions given under column "B."

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Correlational research	A. Observing behavior in real world settings
2. Experimental research	B. Detailed description of a particular individual
3. Naturalistic observation	C. Gathering large amounts of information in a relatively short tim
4. Survey	D. Study Cause-and-effect relationships
5. Case study	E. Measures the relationship between two or more variables
	F. Formulating the Hypothesis
	G. Testing hypothesis

Instruction IV: Fill in the blank space

1. According to three box models of memory, you recall better the first few items on list and last item but almost nothing you recall in between. The phenomenon is called ____(1 pts.)
2. The process by which information is encoded, stored and later retrieved when needed for is termed as____ (1pt)

Instruction V: Essay

1. List and discuss the major goals of psychology. (2pt.)

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Instruction: Match the descriptions presented in column 'A' with the cues of depth perception they appropriately indicate in column 'B'. (0.5 pts each).

'A'	'B'
1. The convergence of parallel lines gives cue to distance	A. Interposition
2. One object blocking our view of the other gives us cue to distance	B. Retinal disparity
3. The degree to which our eyes turn inward gives cue to distance	C. Accommodation
4. The change in the thickness of the lens gives cue to distance	D. Motion parallax
5. Perceiving faster passing objects as being closer to us	E. Relative size
	F. Aerial perspective
	G. Texture gradient
	H. Linear perspective

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Part III: *MULTIPLE CHIOCE ITEMS*

Instruction: Choose the correct answer for the following questions and write the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet only. (0.75 pt. each).

1. Which one of the following alternatives presents an example of covert behavior?

A. Remembering
B. Writing
C. Crying
D. Smiling

2. Choose an alternative with a perspective of psychology that is paired with the appropriate focus?

A. Gestalt- unconscious experiences
B. Functionalism- observable behavior
C. Structuralism- components of the mind
D. Behaviorism- adaptive capacity of mind

3. Which school of thought assumes that people have the natural capacity to make choices and cont their behavior based on their unique values and experiences?

A. the bio-psychological school
B. the humanistic school
C. the cognitive school
D. the socio-cultural school.

4. An experimental group differs from the control group in that its members are:

A. systematically designed
B. essentially match in characteristics
C. made to receive the independent va
D. randomly selected

5. Which of the following is **False** about case study?

A. its findings can be generalized to a whole population.
B. its findings cannot be generalized to a whole population.
C. it is used when the issue of interest is hard to find in most places and situations.
D. it provides a very detailed information about limited number of people.

6. Assume that you found a correlation coefficient between two variables to be -0.78. This would be interpreted that the variables are:

A. uncorrelated
B. change in the same direction
C. not possible to tell the correlation
D. change in the opposite direction

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7. Assume that you are listening to a music on earphone. You set the volume on 3 point indicator on the earphone but you couldn't hear anything. But as you increased the volume from 3 to 4 you could hear the music slightly now. This case best indicates which sensory phenomenon?

A. Absolute threshold
B. Sensory adaptation
C. Difference threshold
D. Threshold

8. Which of the following is **true** about the process of perception?

A. sending neural impulses to the brain
B. Activation of sensory receptors
C. converting physical energy
D. giving meaning to stimuli

9. Among the following, which one is an internal factor affecting perception?

A. Movement
B. Expectancy
C. Novelty
D. Contrast

10. In the definition of learning, the phrase "result of previous experience" implies that

A. a learner has to interact with environment to bring about a change in behavior
B. when a new behaviour is learned, it should be everlasting
C. learning takes place inside the mind of each learner
D. learning includes changes in behavior due to maturation, illness or intoxication

11. One of the following is **False** about the principles of learning?

A. students learn best and retain information longer when they have meaningful practice
B. learning is strengthened when followed by pleasant consequences
C. those things that are first learned produce strong memory & are remembered longer
D. learning with substitutes of real objects produces stronger & meaningful knowledge

12. All of the following are the characteristics of learning **except**

A. learning is a continuous modification of behavior
B. learning depends on maturation, motivation and practice
C. individuals learn best when they are ready to learn
D. learning is responsive to incentives

13. According to social learning theory, people learn behavior better through all **except**

A. direct reinforcement
B. trial & error of responses
C. deriving pleasure from one's own actions
D. watching others being reinforced

14. In a given organization, when a worker is expected to achieve an efficiency level of 85% before being allowed a promotion, which schedule of reinforcement is being used?

A. Fixed ratio
B. Fixed interval
C. Variable ratio
D. Variable interval

15. The operant conditioning theory explains how:

A. organisms develop involuntary responses to stimuli
B. behavior develops through the indirect consequences of our actions
C. behavior develops through the direct consequences of our actions
D. learning depends on the active mental engagement of learners.

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16. A variable interval schedule of reinforcement differs from the variable ratio in that a behavior reinforced after

A. a known number of responses
B. an unknown amount of time
C. an unknown number of responses
D. a known amount of time

17. An example of negative reinforcement is when a teacher says:

A. "If you do not finish your homework, you will be expelled from class."
B. "If you do your homework, you will get a prize."
C. "If you score 10 out of 10 on test one, you will join me in the dinner."
D. "If you score 10 out of 10 on test one, you will not have to do assignment one."

18. The classical conditioning theory explains how:

A. unlearned responses are elicited by conditioned stimuli.
B. learned responses are elicited by conditioned stimuli.
C. unlearned responses are elicited by neutral stimuli.
D. learned responses are elicited by unlearned stimuli.

19. Cognitive theories of learning differ from behavioral theories in that they emphasize on the role

A. environment.
B. other people around us.
C. active mental processes.
D. unconscious motives.

20. Insight learning is based on the central idea that learning occurs through:

A. stimulus-response association.
B. imitating others.
C. sudden flash of idea that comes to mind.
D. consequences of behavior.

Part IV: Supply Items

Instructions: Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate word only on the space provided here (1 pts each).

1. A tendency to respond less and less by adjusting to a constant stimulation in the environment is called _____
2. A process of perceiving the physical reality in a wrong/mistaken way is termed as _____
3. A selective process of reinforcing step by step approximations of a learner's response to a desired goal is known as _____
4. _____ is a law of perceptual organization which states that we have a tendency to fill in gaps and perceive a complete thing even though some parts of it are missing.

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I. TRUE/FALSE

INSTRUCTION: WRITE TRUE IF THE STATEMENT IS CORRECT AND FALSE IF THE STATEMENT IS INCORRECT.

False 1. Momentary changes in behaviour are learning.
Cause 2. Negative reinforcement decreases the rate of behaviour.
False 3. Best learning occurs when there is an onset of CS before the UCS.
True 4. Short-term Memories (STM) are replicas of an environmental message.

II. MATCHING

INSTRUCTION: MATCH THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF REINFORCEMENT UNDER COLMN 'A' WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE EXAMPLES UNDER COLMN 'B'

A	B
C 5. Negative Punishement	a) Taking a paracetamol for a headache
D 6. Positive Reinforcement	b) Shouting to a child for undesirable behavior
E 7. Negative Reinforcemnt	c) Turning off unwanted noises during study time
B 8. Positive Punishement	d) Praising someone for desirable behavior
	e) Losing a previlage like going out with freinds

III. MULTIPLE CHOICES

INSTRUCTION: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AMONG THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES

D 9. Learning depends on one of the following, except
A. Motivation
B. Practice
C. Maturation
D. All of the above

B 10. Kedir tries to remember the wedding ceremony that he had with his wife by observi the Photo Album in his smart mobile. This could be brought to awareness through
A. Semantic Memory
B. Episodic Memory
C. Procedural Memory
D. None of the above

D 11. The unlearned stimulus that can automatically elicit a response is termed as:
A. Conditioned stimulus (CS)
B. Unconditioned response (UCR)
C. Conditioned response (CR)
D. Unconditioned stimulus (UC

C 12. One of the following is a process by which information is recorded in a form usable memory
A. Storing
B. Retrieving
C. Encoding
D. None of the above

B 13. "Suppose you studied English language in tenth grade and French in eleventh grad you then took a French vocabulary test much later, your earlier study of En vocabulary might interfere with your ability to remember the correct Fr translations" what kind of interference does the example illustrates?
A) Retroactive Interference
B) Proactive Interference
C.Motivated Forge
D. All except 'C'

11

20 = 13
20 = ?

30 X13 / 20

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B 14. Which of the following is true about unconditioned response?
A. It is a learned response
B. It is a response to unconditioned stimulus
C. It is unlearned response
D. B and C

A 15. In classical conditioning, conditioned stimulus(CS) can be explained as
A. Unlearned stimulus
B. Natural stimulus
C. Learned stimulus
D. Learned response

A 16. Which one of the following occurs when conditioned stimulus (CS) loses its ability to elicit conditioned response (CR)?
A. Extinction
B. Reconditioning
C. Spontaneous recovery
D. Stimulus discrimination

D 17. Suppose that Ato Berihun has lost his family due to earth quack that has occurred over the past years. By the time he watches BBC News on TV about terrifying experience of earth quack, he refuses to watch the TV not to remember about that issue. Hence, this situation can be explained by ---------- theory of motivation.
A) Decay
B) Interference
C) Cue dependent forgetting
D) Motivated forgetting

C 18. "One worker is paid 400 birr for every one machine he/she assembles," then, this kind of schedule of reinforcement is
A) Fixed interval
B) Variable ratio
C) Fixed ratio
D) Variable interval

B 19. One of the following theories states that "time causes memory traces to fade."
A. Interference Theory
B. Schema
C. Decay
D. Motivated Forgetting

IV. ESSAY (Bonus)

20. Compare and contrast about negative reinforcement and punishment?

* Negative reinforcement is Adding & AVOIding favorable condition to increase the favorable bir. but Punishment is Adding or avoiding sth to reduce the unpleasant bir. Punishment is classified into
* Negative Punishment is avoiding the favorable condition to reduce unpleasant bir.
* Possitive Punishment is adding the unpleasant con to reduce unpleasant bir.

but both are Opened Learning theory cond

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